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URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

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the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Senior Public Health Inspector

for the year

1963



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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
August, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report, on the health of the District, for 1963.

The details of the year's activities are described in the body of the report in the usual form. Two new diagrams have however been incorporated to give details of the age and sex structure of the population of the district. These tables on page 9 are compiled from information given in the report of the Census of 1961.

The estimated mid-1963 population was 32,870, a decrease of 50 on the mid-1962 figure.

There was a total of 562 live births during the year, compared with 563 in 1962. The adjusted birth rate was 16.9 compared with the national rate of 18.2. 416 deaths occurred during the year and the adjusted death rate was 14.4, compared with the national rate of 12.2.

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was rather higher than in 1962, due mainly to an increase in the number of cases of measles notified. It is disappointing to record 18 cases of whooping cough, following a year in which no cases occurred. Investigation show that many of the children contracting the disease have not received a full course of immunisation and it is appropriate therefore to remind parents again of the importance of seeking this protection for their children.

In January, the Council submitted their sixth Smoke Control Order to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. During the year however, considerable changes in ministerial policy in regard to future smoke control areas were announced. This involved the re-survey of the proposed area and technical changes in the type of installation permitted. The Council's decision to press forward with their Clean Air programme recognised that abolition of atmospheric pollution is still a vital object in public health and that practical difficulties must be overcome to achieve this goal.

In conclusion, I must record my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the late Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector and the staff of his Department for their interest, co-operation and support through the year. I also wish to thank the staff for their assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1963-64

Chairman:

Councillor Roland Hill

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Walter Gresty

Members:

Councillor Donald S. Calcutt

Councillor Ernest Heaton

Councillor George Howard

Councillor Sidney G. W. Jacobs, J.P.

Councillor James O'Connor

Councillor Christopher Shepherd

Councillor Keith W. Taylor

Clerk of the Council:

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

1963

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. Divisional Health Office, 'TYLON,' Middleton Road, Chadderton. Telephone No.: Oldham MAIn 6251/2.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</i> ...	ERIC J. H. FOSTER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, A.M.I.P.C. Inspector, Shops Act.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors</i> .	ERIC BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector, Shops Act. J. INESON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods. Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector, Shops Act. Until 31.3.63. J. M. MELLOR, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector Shops Act. Until 31.10.63. P. W. STANLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Inspector, Shops Act. From 15.7.63. R. WADE, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and Other Foods, Smoke Inspector's Cert. Inspector, Shops Act. From 15.12.63.
<i>Technical Assistant</i>	B. FLEMING. Until 30.9.63. J. FOGG. From 18.11.63.
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>	P. W. STANLEY. Until 15.7.63 J. R. HALLIWELL. From 25.11.63.
<i>Chief Clerk</i>	S. A. LOCKING
<i>General Clerk/Shorthand Typist</i> ...	MISS B. GARSIDE
<i>Junior Assistant</i>	MISS S. L. BAMFORD.

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

Chadderton forms part of the large built up area of the South East Lancashire conurbation, and lies about five miles to the north-east of the centre of Manchester. The urban area covers 3,013 acres, and extending over the lower slopes of the Pennines, the district rises from a height of 300 feet on the west to 500 feet in the east. Though no coal is now mined in the area Chadderton lies on the Lancashire coalfield. In South Chadderton a peaty clay can be found, whilst in the northern section the sub-soil is predominantly sandy.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A variety of industries is carried on within the district, but, of the larger industrial plants, the production of aircraft and electrical plant takes pride of place. Some cotton spinning remains, but there are only a few mills now used for this, where once it was the main industrial feature of the urban district.

There are yet open spaces awaiting development, but a designated green belt in the north prevents further building in that direction.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly provided the following information:—

The early part of the year was marked by some short-time working, mainly in the cotton industry, and also by larger than normal wholly unemployed registers due to the extremely severe weather. Even so, the percentage of unemployment for the area 2.9 per cent, compared favourably with 3.9 per cent for the North West Region and 3.6 per cent for Great Britain.

After showing some improvement at the end of the winter, the amount of short-time working fluctuated from month to month until November when the numbers of workpeople affected showed a considerable decrease. In the second half of the year the steady improvement in the general employment position was reflected in the reduction of numbers on the wholly unemployed register.

A tabulated statement also provided indicates in actual figures that the wholly unemployed numbers fell from 1,693 to 1,232 during the year, and the number of Temporarily Suspended persons fell from 625 to 37.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1963)	32,870
Population (Census, 1961)	32,568
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1963 (according to rate book)	11,961
Rateable value	£1,323,657
Sum rerepresented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£5,020
Number of hours sunshine during 1963	800.95
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded...	218
Month in which most sunshine was recorded.....	June
Day on which most sunshine was recorded, 2nd June—14 hours	

1961 CENSUS INFORMATION

TOTAL POPULATION		32,568	100%
CHILD POPULATION	All Pre-School (up to 5 years old)	2,538	7.75%
	All School (Age 5 to 14 inclusive)	4,482	13.7%
	Total Children under 15	7,020	21.5%
TOTAL MALES 15 to 64 "Working Population "		10,608	32.5%
FEMALES	15 to 44 "Reproductive Population "	6,378	19.5%
	45 to 60	3,836	12%
ELDERLEY PERSONS	Females 60 and over	3,245	10%
	Males 65 and over	1,481	4.5%
	Total Pensionable	4,726	14.5%

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS			11,551	100%
Tenure	Owner Occupier		6,778	59%
	Local Authority Owned		1,578	13.5%
	Rented Unfurnished		2,813	24.5%
	Other Types Tenure		382	3%
Amenities	Without Exclusive Use	Cold Water Tap	14	—
		Hot Water System	2,379	20.5%
		Fixed Bath	3,481	30%
		W.C.	1,336	11.5%
	With All 4 Above Amenities			7,911

Table I

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (total)	562
	Males Females
Legitimate	295 241
Illegitimate	14 12
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—	
Crude Rate	17.1
Adjusted Rate	16.9
(Comparability Factor 0.99)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	4.6
Stillbirths	7
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births	12.3
Total Live and Stillbirths	569
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	14
	Males Females
Legitimate	9 5
Illegitimate	— —
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	24.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	26.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14.2
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	24.6
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil
Total Deaths (all ages)	416
Death rate per 1,000 population :—	
Crude Rate	12.7
Adjusted Rate	14.4
(Comparability factor 1.14)	
Principal Cause of Death	
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	167
Cancer (all sites)	60
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	57
Disease of the Respiratory System	62

Table II
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1963	1962	1958	1953	1943
Live Births	No.	562	563	509	425	543
	Adjusted Rate	16.9	17.8	16.4	12.7	18.5*
Still Births	No.	7	12	7	8	22
	Adjusted Rate	12.3	20.9	13.6	18.4	38.9
Total (Live and Still Births)	No.	569	575	516	433	565
Total Infant Deaths	No.	14	14	15	8	25
	Rate	24.9	24.9	29.5	18.8	46.0
Neo-Natal Deaths	No.	8	9	12	5	11
	Rate	14.2	16.0	23.6	11.7	20.2
Maternal Deaths	No.	0	1	0	1	2
	Rate	Nil	1.74	Nil	2.31	3.54
Total Deaths	No.	416	418	411	316	359
	Adj. Rate	14.4	15.1	16.4	11.0	12.2*

* Crude Rate

MARRIAGES

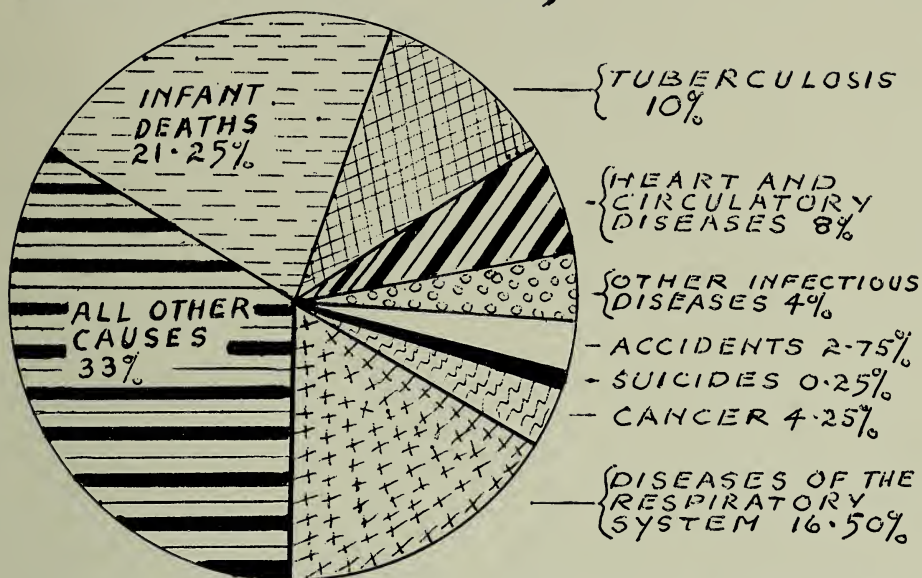
There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton, it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1963 was 275, compared with 261 in 1962.

Table III

CAUSES OF DEATH

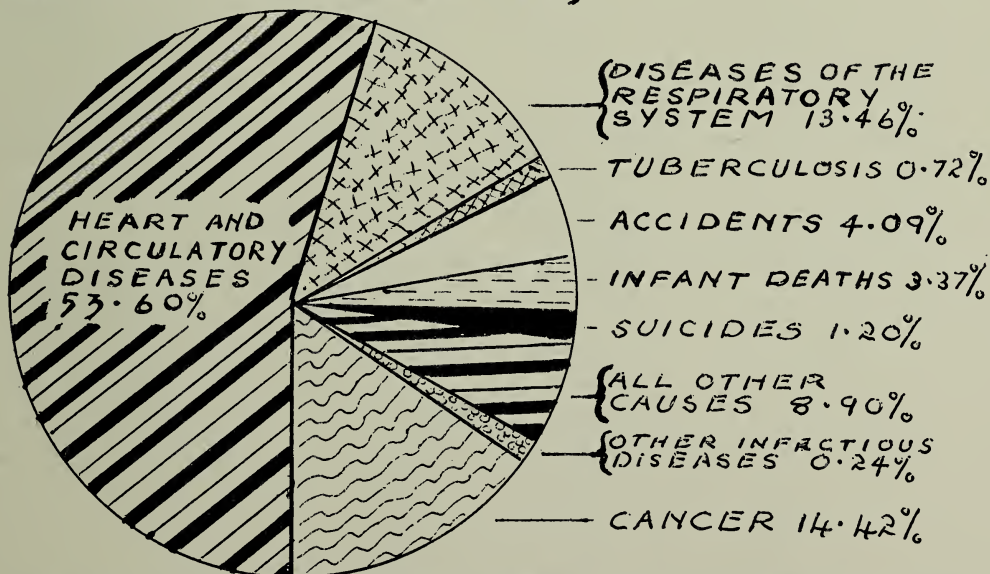
CAUSE OF DEATH	M	F	1963	1962	1961	1958	1953
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	3	—	3	4	1	4	5
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach	6	5	11	14	10	14	15
Breast	—	6	6	1	5	6	3
Lung & Bronchus	9	4	13	12	7	8	6
Uterus	—	3	3	5	8	4	4
Other Sites	11	13	24	32	27	33	28
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	2	3	2	1	1	—
Diabetes	—	2	2	3	4	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	28	29	57	70	63	62	46
Coronary Disease, Angina	53	32	85	60	57	63	48
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	4	5	7	5	7	5
Other Heart Disease	24	28	52	57	48	69	55
Other Circulatory Disease	16	9	25	16	21	14	13
Influenza	1	—	1	4	5	1	4
Pneumonia	9	7	16	25	29	24	9
Bronchitis	18	19	37	37	31	41	30
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	4	1	5	6	1	6	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	2	2	5	3	6	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	—	—	—	2	2	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	5	6	3	4	1	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	—	2	2	3	5	4	—
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	15	19	34	36	27	28	22
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	2	8	4	5	1	2
All Other Accidents	4	6	10	4	8	8	4
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Suicide	4	1	5	3	11	2	2
	214	202	416	418	389	411	316

DEATH · CAUSES · 1913



TOTAL · DEATH · RATE · PER · 1000 · POPULATION
13.7

DEATH · CAUSES · 1963



TOTAL · DEATH · RATE · PER · 1000 · POPULATION
12.65

Table IV
AGES AT DEATH

Years	M	F	1963	1962	1958	1953
Under 1	9	5	14	14	15	8
1—4	—	2	2	2	2	3
5—14	2	2	4	1	—	1
15—24	1	1	2	3	1	3
25—44	7	3	10	5	12	14
45—64	59	39	98	94	103	97
65—74	57	61	118	126	139	97
Over 75	79	89	168	173	139	93
Totals ...	214	202	416	418	411	316

In 1963 there were 416 deaths in Chadderton. The crude death rate was 12.7 per 1,000 of the population. The adjusted death rate, which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the local population on the number of deaths was 14.4.

The corresponding adjusted rate in 1962 was 15.1.

Specific causes of death are detailed in Table III and ages at death in Table IV.

Degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer and respiratory diseases were the principal causes of death. This has been the pattern for many years and is the result of the greater proportion of old people in the population and the diminished importance, as a cause of death, of infectious disease.

The diagram on page 17 shows the change in the age pattern of mortality over the past 60 years. It shows clearly that an increasing percentage of all deaths occurs in the 65 plus age group.

The number of accidental deaths notified during the year was regrettably, the highest for many years. Although the total of motor vehicle accidents was as large as eight, this group again took second place to 'other accidents' of which there were ten. In all but one accident of the latter kind, the victim was a person over seventy years of age, and in most cases the injury was sustained at home, usually by a simple fall.

These facts illustrate once again that safety in the home is just as important as safety on the road; it must be said that many serious, or even fatal accidents might be prevented by simple precautionary measures.

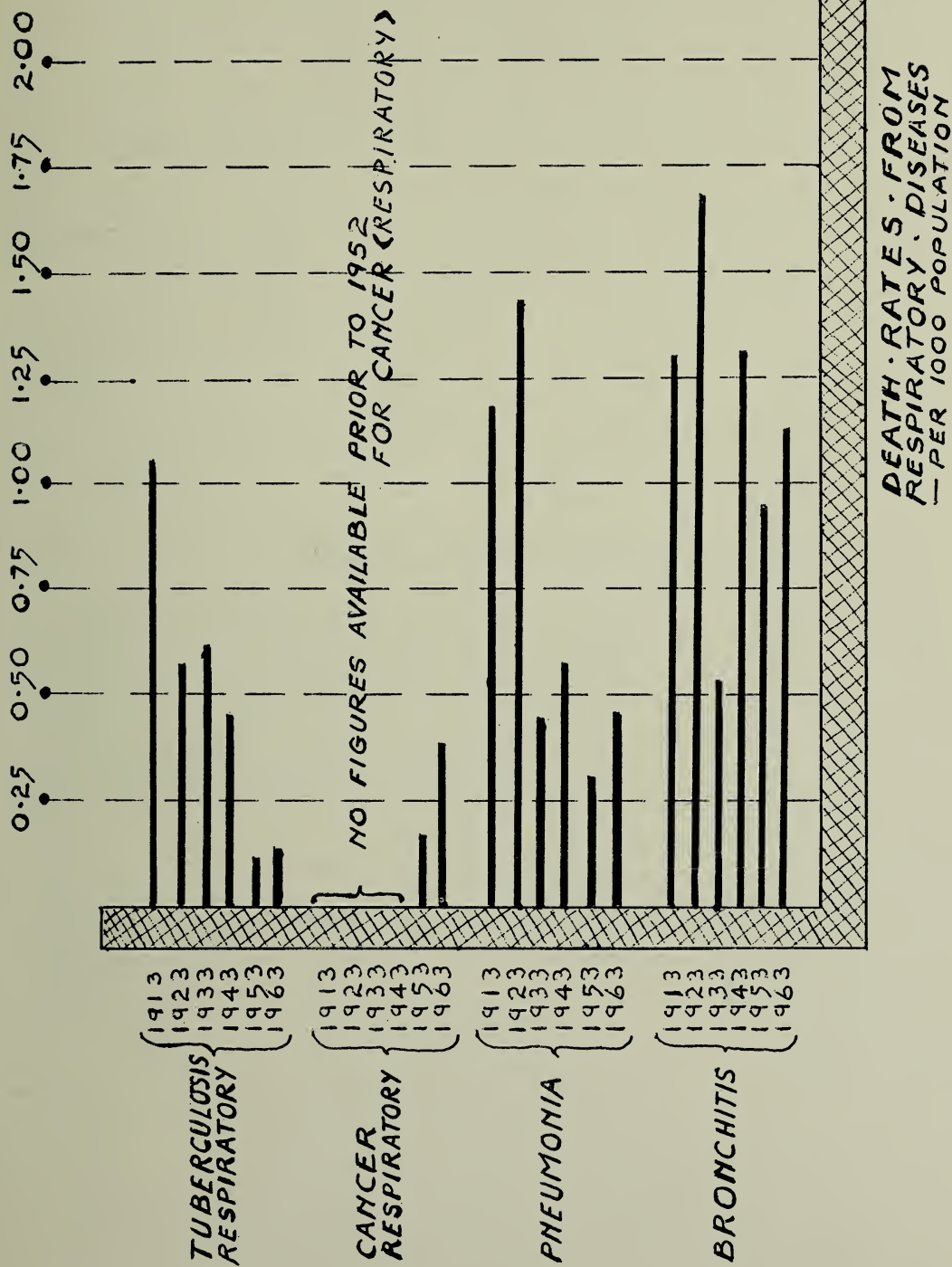


Table V
INFANT MORTALITY—1963
(Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	1	1	—	2
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	2	3
Prematurity	4	3	—	—	—	7
Other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	2	2
	4	3	1	2	4	14

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were 14 infant deaths giving a mortality rate of 24.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 20.9 for England and Wales. Eight of these deaths occurred in the first month of life.

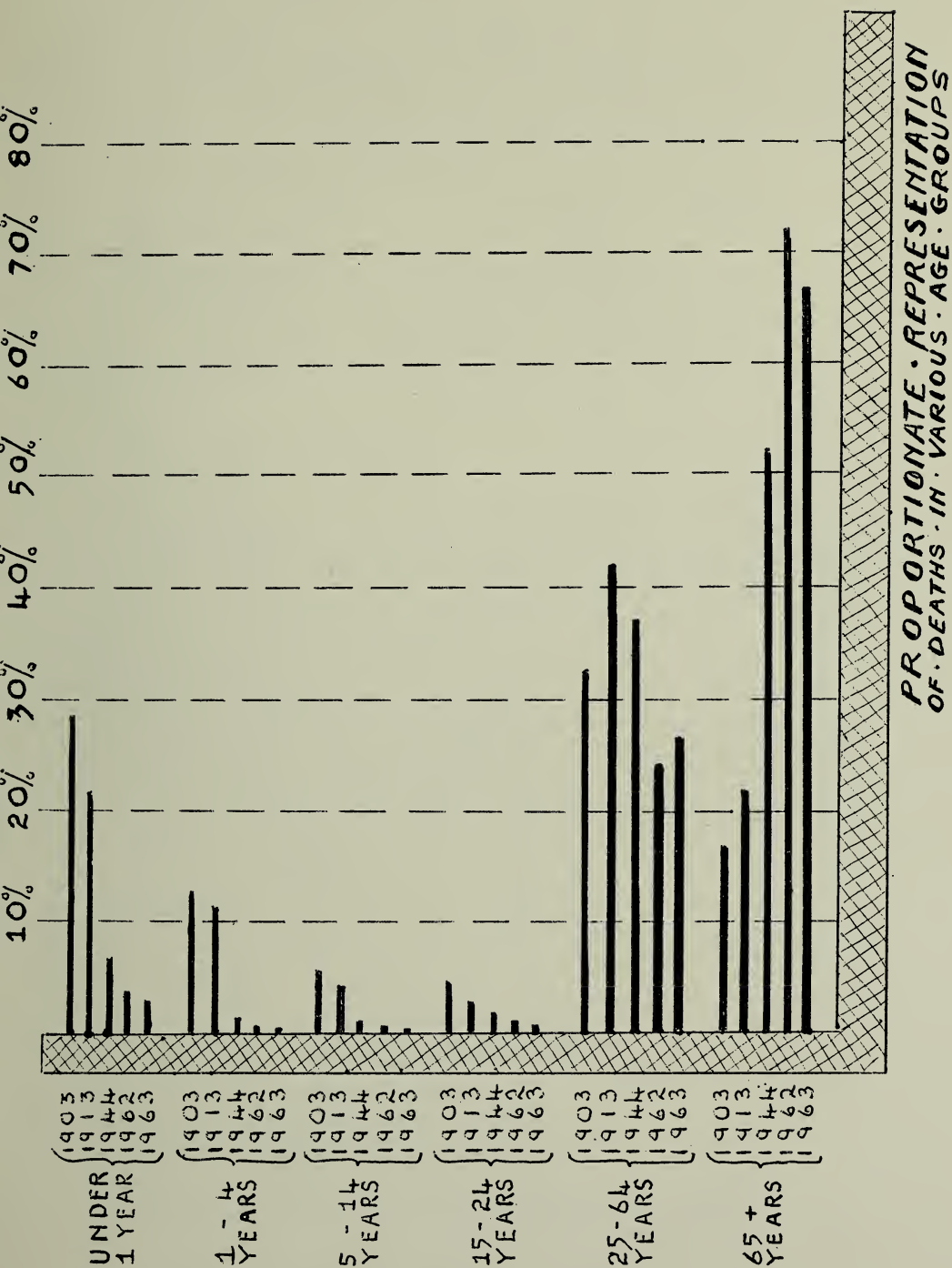
There were 7 still births giving a rate per 1,000 births of 12.3.

These figures confirm that the greatest loss of infant life is at or about the time of birth, when conditions such as prematurity, congenital malformation and infection are a severe hazard to the infant.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1963	12.3	14.2	24.9
1962	20.9	16.0	24.9
1958	13.6	23.6	29.5
1953	18	12	19

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such deaths associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Minister of Health.



SECTION B

Table VI

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1963

Notifiable Diseases	CASES NOTIFIED (After Correction of Diagnosis)									
	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS								
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	11	—	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	18	3	5	2	7	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	193	12	60	51	68	1	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—										
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary	18	—	—	1	1	—	2	4	5	5
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	251	16	67	57	85	3	5	7	6	5

SCARLET FEVER

Scarlet Fever
11 Cases
Erysipelas
2 Cases

There was an increase in the number of notifications of scarlet fever during the year, but the total number of cases remains small. Two cases of erysipelas, a disease caused by the same organism as that causing scarlet fever were also notified.

With modern treatment both these diseases run a mild course and no longer represent a serious menace to health.

WHOOPING COUGH

**Whooping
Cough
18 Cases**

Eighteen cases of whooping cough occurred in 1963. With the active immunisation of infants against this disease, the total number of cases is much lower than in former years and many of the cases

notified are of an apparently mild form of the disease.

MEASLES

**Measles
193 Cases**

There was an increase in the number of notifications of this disease compared with 1962. As there is yet no active immunisation against this disease and as it may

be complicated by ear and chest infections in young children, it must still be regarded as a potentially serious disease.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

**Acute
Poliomyelitis
No cases**

For the second year in succession, no cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified in Chadderton. If this position is to be maintained, it is essential that all children and young adults are fully immunised against the disease.

DIPHTHERIA

**Diphtheria
No Cases**

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1949, immunisation of infants and young children cannot be neglected. A high proportion

of immune individuals in the community must be maintained to control this disease.

SMALLPOX

**Smallpox
No Cases**

The district was again free of smallpox in 1963. There is however a continuing risk of the importation of the disease by travellers from areas of the world in which the disease is endemic.

Medical control of such travellers is the essential measure in preventing the spread of smallpox.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

**Meningococcal
Infection
3 Cases**

The three cases of this disease were the first in the district for four years. The disease can now be satisfactorily treated by modern antibiotics.

DYSENTERY

Dysentery 3 Cases

The total of 3 cases notified for the year was the lowest total for many years. In most cases the disease is mild, but as it is highly contagious it has considerable nuisance value.

The disease spreads from persons to person by direct contact, or through contaminated articles. Hand washing after using the lavatory is most important in preventing the disease.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

Acute Pneumonia 2 Cases

2 cases of this disease were notified in 1963. Broncho-pneumonia which is generally a disease of the very young and very old, is not notifiable and is not included here.

FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning No Cases

It is pleasing to record that no cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Food poisoning may have serious consequences and can only be prevented by the maintenance of the highest standards of hygiene in food preparation and handling.

Table VII

**NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE**

	1963	1962	1961	1958	1953
Scarlet Fever	11	6	22	20	82
Whooping Cough	18	—	4	6	114
Measles	193	150	159	248	201
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	—	—	5	2	1
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	18	12	8	13	15
Non-Pulmonary	—	2	1	1	3
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	3	24	13	298	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	2	6	6	5	24
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	31	—	11	6
Erysipelas	2	—	—	1	1
	251	231	218	606	478

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65-74	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Over 75	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	14	4	—	—	3	—	—	—
	18		—		3		—	

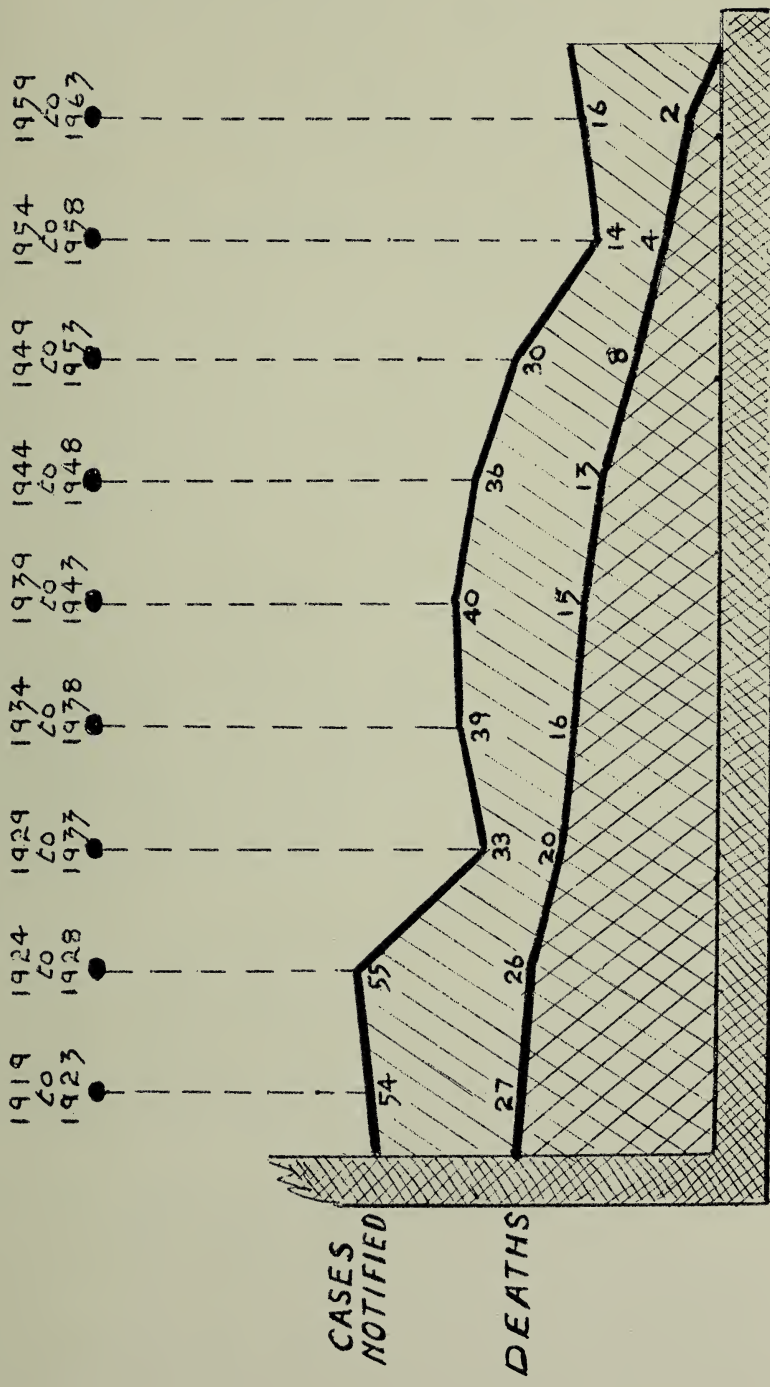
The number of new cases showed an increase of 6 pulmonary and a decrease of 2 non-pulmonary on last year's figures.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations. Such examinations are carried out at Chest Clinics and by ' Mass Radiography ' Units, one of which visited the district in March. Early diagnosis greatly increases the chance of successful treatment. At the end of the year there were 114 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 17 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on the register.

The necessity did not arise for action to be taken concerning tuberculosis employees in the milk trade, nor was it necessary to remove compulsorily to hospital any persons suffering from the disease.

The staff of the County Council carry out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding is effected where necessary in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.



TUBERCULOSIS
 QUINQUENAL RECORD OF
 YEARLY AVERAGE OF DEATHS
 AND CASES NOTIFIED

SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton, is also Divisional Medical Officer. The address of the Divisional Health Office is 'TYLON,' Middleton Road, Chadderton.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinics

- Eaves Lane Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Thursday)
- Central Monday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Monday)

A relaxation class was held every second Friday. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners as in previous years.

The midwives who served this area during 1963 were :—

- Miss E. S. Mills, 1, Laurel Avenue, Chadderton. MAIn 6765.
Miss C. J. Williams, 59, Owler Lane, Chadderton. FAI 3047.
Mrs. E. Naven, 12, Cliff Hill Road, Shaw. SH9 2200.
Mrs. E. Ellis, 422, Victoria Avenue, Higher Blackley,
Manchester. CHE 7484.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

- Eaves Lane Wednesday & Friday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance)
- Central Tuesday & Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance Tuesday and every other Thursday).

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets, and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

Day Nurseries provide care for the children of mothers who go out to work, and in particular those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the County Council nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton, is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries, four factories in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road
No. of days County Nurseries open during 1963	245	245
No. of places available	8,085	8,085
Total attendances		
0-1 years	1,656	1,526
2-4 years	4,780	4,728

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the County Council as local health authority. Those in need of help are put in touch with the appropriate statutory and voluntary services and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors, and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Protection by immunisation is now available against small-pox, Poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, and the use of vaccine given by mouth has removed in almost all cases the need for injection.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available, must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

Children referred from school, or brought by parents, may attend the Central Clinic from 9 to 9-30 a.m.

Sessions are held every Monday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
 Tuesday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
 (Fortnightly until October)

At Eaves Lane Clinic Tuesday—1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
 Wednesday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
 Thursday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
 Friday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Normally children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals.

Speech Therapy

Clinics are held at Eaves Lane, all day Monday and Tuesday afternoon. Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the Speech Therapist by the Medical Officer.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Educational Guidance

County Teachers of the Deaf attended Eaves Lane Clinic during the year to give educational guidance to partially hearing children who might otherwise not benefit fully from their schooling.

These teachers also carried out routine hearing tests in schools and examined children referred by the School Medical Officer.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The Home Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses work in the Chadderton area, and a male nurse is also available for certain cases as required.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below :—

No. of individual cases attended.....	4,801
No. of day routine visits.....	38,528
No. of night routine visits.....	54
No. of casual visits.....	1,518

Home Help Service

This is a divisional service, supervised by a Home Help organiser. Domestic help is provided for families when the mother is prevented from carrying out her duties by reason of confinement or illness.

A large part of the service is devoted to the care of the aged, handicapped and chronic sick.

Tuberculosis Care

A special Health Visitor is employed for this work. Her duties include help and advice to patients in their own homes, contact tracing and attendance at the Chest Clinic.

WELFARE SERVICES

The first aim of the welfare services is to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. To this end the work of the voluntary organisation is most important and the proper care of old people is dependent on full co-operation between statutory and voluntary organisations.

The special housing schemes with warden supervision, of which Chadderton has four, comprising 151 bungalows, are particularly valuable in helping to preserve the independence of older people. Residential accommodation for aged persons too frail to live in their own homes is provided in six divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

Chadderton has a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the district. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of this services is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are ten Over Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, the deaf and those suffering from physical disabilities. A register of handicapped persons is kept and help is given to them directly and in co-operation with voluntary bodies.

Chiropody sessions for old people are held by appointment at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows:—

Central	Wednesday and	
	Thursday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon
Eaves Lane	Monday	1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
	Friday	9-0 a.m. to 12 noon

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers, or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

AMBULANCE SERVICES

This service is provided by Lancashire County Council. Vehicles from the two ambulance stations in the division are directed by a Radio Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RAD 3021.)

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham Hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham and District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases and requiring hospital treatment are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

X-Ray Facilities

X-ray Facilities are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During the year 97 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 12 showed the presence of Sonne Dysentery organisms, 18 contained Salmonella Typhi-Murium and 1 Bacillus Coli. The remaining 66 specimens were negative.

I am most grateful to Dr. Tobin, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council, Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office at 'Enville House,' Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHton 4338/9. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because

of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Officer reports that :—

During 1963, requests for children to be received into care came from twelve families in Chadderton and these involved twenty-three children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for five children from three families to be received into care. Eleven of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, the father being unable to care and maintain his full time employment, and one family was deserted by the mother.

Two enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1963, of which one application was approved and the other was later withdrawn for personal reasons.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering, and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes, by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile court to present school and psychiatric reports, and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. Two boys from the Chadderton district were eventually committed to approved schools during 1963, but no children were committed to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C. is represented on the Committee by Councillor H. Ogden.

Regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments and call upon their respective resources.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1963

This latest Act imposes a duty on every local authority to make available such advice, guidance and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need to receive children into or keep them in care under the Children Act, 1948,

and any provisions made by the local authority may, if it is thought fit, include the giving of assistance in kind, or, exceptionally, in cash.

For the purposes of the Act 'child' means a person under the age of eighteen.

The Act also introduces new legislation in respect of children in need of care, protection or control, juvenile courts, approved schools and general provisions as to the employment of children and young persons.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton,
July, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure and privilege to report upon the work performed during 1963, by the staff of the Public Health Department, this being the sixteenth occasion that I have had this honour.

Staff changes during the year were as follows :—Mr. J. Ineson, an Additional Public Health Inspector left the Department on the 31st March, and his place was taken by Mr. P. W. Stanley who on qualifying was appointed in July. Mr. J. M. Mellor, an Additional Public Health Inspector left for another post on the 31st October, and his place was taken by Mr. R. Wade on the 15th December.

The Technical Assistant, Mr. B. Fleming received an appointment with another Authority, and finished here on the 30th September, but his place was filled by Mr. J. Fogg on November 18th. Mr. J. R. Halliwell came into the Department on November 25th, filling the place previously occupied by Mr. Stanley.

Despite the staff changes, the Department was able to keep up with the programme of clearance of unfit houses, but some delay did occur in the Clean Air campaign.

However, an order was submitted in March, whilst two Orders became operative on July 1st.

In the general script of this report, attention is drawn to the set-back the Clean Air Campaign received because of the altered Fuel Policy of the Government. There has been much comment concerning this, and there is no doubt it will have repercussions, but it ought to be pointed out that the provision of better appliances for the burning of fuels will finally be to the advantage of the consumer.

One could mention other branches of the work which received some publicity during the year, but comment is made under the appropriate sections. It now behoves me to express my sincere thanks to those who have helped in the compilation of this Report, and for the assistance given throughout the year by Officers of other Departments.

My thanks are due, and given to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees for the consideration given to reports affecting policy. I thank Dr. Brackenridge and his deputy Dr. Foster for the way in which they have helped and often guided the administration and finally I express my appreciation to the members of the staff in the office for their loyal and active co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The statistics provided in the following tables are details which in many ways show the varied work of a Public Health Department, but even these only relate to a section of the work done.

Many of the visits recorded, the tables of notices served, and the detail of defects found and remedied are connected with the fundamentals of hygienic environment. The work entailed is not glamorous, it often passes unnoticed, yet it is important, and materially assists in the well-being of the average citizen.

Little trouble is experienced in persuading owners to carry out work following upon the service of notice, and again it was not found necessary during 1963, to have recourse to Court action order to have nuisances abated.

Table VIII
MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND DETAILS OF NOTICES
FOR 1963

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases.....	34
Number of disinfections carried out.....	8
Re-inspections of notices served	1,287
Visits re. vermin	144
„ to factories	92
„ to stables and piggeries	22
„ re. smoke observations	18
„ re. Shops Act.....	65
„ to Schools	2
„ re. drains and drain tests	1,187
„ to defective dustbins	859
„ re. prevention of damage by Pests Act	360
„ re. offensive accumulations	32
„ re. water supply	138
„ re. swimming baths water sampling.....	10
„ re. Pet Animals Act	3
„ re. keeping poultry	1
„ re. marine stores	1
„ re. public cleansing	290
„ to tip and salvage depot	136
„ re. atmospheric pollution	27
„ to rag flock premises	—
„ re. storage of petroleum.....	3
„ re. fresh water closets	372
„ re. waste water closets	458
„ re. sanitary pails	11
„ to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds.....	8
Interviews and other visits	243

Notices Served

Informal Notices	116
Statutory Notices	113

Statutory Notices

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 24	5
„ 39	9
„ 45	2
„ 47	82
„ 93	15

Notices Complied With

Informal notices	112
Statutory notices by owners	31
Statutory notices complied with by Council in default of owner	34
No. of Summary Proceedings taken	—

Table IX
DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING 1963

	Found	Remedied
Defective roofs and flashings	40	30
„ chimney stacks	7	8
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters ...	23	27
„ pointing and brickwork of walls.....	12	18
„ doors, windows and sashcords	23	24
„ damp walls.....	2	—
„ plaster	13	12
„ ceilings	9	9
„ floors and stairs	1	3
„ firegrates	2	2
„ sinks	1	2
„ waste pipes and channels	13	12
„ drains	10	16
„ closets (fresh water) and structures	30	21
„ closets (waste water) and structures	33	32
„ smoke nuisances	2	1
„ dustbins	742	710
Miscellaneous	7	4

WATER SUPPLY

By far the largest water undertaking supplying water to the houses in Chadderton is the Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department, but Manchester City Waterworks Department provides for householders in part of South Chadderton, and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board meets the requirements for properties in Middleton Junction.

In all three cases the water is obtained from upland surface areas and is piped to the houses supplied. All houses with the exception of eleven houses in the northern part of the Urban District have an internal piped supply. The eleven premises mentioned draw water from shallow wells adjacent to the properties.

The severe winter conditions in the early part of 1963 did affect water supplies in many parts of the district, but, generally, people were able to obtain enough for their needs from neighbours pending repairs to mains or branch pipes.

Three samples of water from taps and one from a shallow well were submitted for examination at the Public Health Laboratory Monsall Hospital, Manchester. The one from the shallow well was reported upon as unsatisfactory. It is extremely difficult to prevent pollution of the shallow wells, and to close them would impose considerable hardship upon the users, so when an unsatisfactory sample is obtained, the users are warned and asked to boil water before drinking.

Reference must once again be made to the one service pipe provided for a number of houses with a consequent result that on occasions draw off at some houses is greatly affected. This problem still exists, a solution has not yet been found, and as a result complaints are made to the Department. An attempt to improve conditions in one instance during the year failed because of the attitude of an owner. It would appear that statutory action is most difficult to take, as it cannot be said there is an inadequate supply over a period of twenty-four hours, but this is no consolation to a woman wishing to fill a kettle or do domestic washing when she has to wait until the tap next door or four houses away is turned off before the flow at the tap she turns is something like normal.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Four streams, namely the River Irk, Wince Brook, Bower Brook and Springbrook flow through Chadderton and a further intersection of the western side is made by the Rochdale Canal. The responsibility for preventing gross pollution of these streams is that of the Mersey River Board except of course for the canal which is owned and maintained by the Rochdale Canal Company.

SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor reports that no new sewers were laid during 1963, and that no major alterations have taken place at the sewage works. Some repair work was done to the rotary distributors, and also to the pumps and pump motors, but all work done is merely to keep the works in operation and the effluent to a reasonable degree of purity until the scheme, planned many years ago, for taking the sewage into the Oldham works is functioning.

There yet remain a small number of farms and cottages which because of their situation, cannot be connected to the sewerage system. At one farm during 1963 a miniature type of sewage disposal plant was installed, but the Local Authority removes what may be termed sludge from this plant approximately twice per annum.

A service provided under a form of gentlemen's agreement many years ago for freeing of obstructions from outlet drains to waste water closets has so developed that most of the householders in the area now assume that the clearance of all choked drainage system is the sole responsibility of the Council, and that a telephone call whether it be late at night or at weekends should result in a man being sent at once to relieve blockages. The Council is to be congratulated on the service it does provide in that a man is available during normal work periods to try and clear such drainage obstructions at no cost to the owner or occupier, but it should be further pointed out that there is no statutory obligation upon the Council to do this. It is somewhat difficult to have householders appreciate this when drainage systems are not operating properly late on a Saturday or during a Sunday morning. Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, gives power for a notice to be served on the owner or occupiers of premises for this type of work to be done, and if not done within 48 hours then the Council may do the work and recover the cost. It is to the credit of the Council that during 1963, 319 drains were cleared, whilst blockages were also removed from the outlet drains to 53 waterclosets and 272 waste water closets with no cost to the owners or occupiers of the properties involved.

Visits paid by the Public Health Inspectors for the examination of drainage systems, the supervision of repairs, and similar work totalled 1,187.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

In 1963 more progress was made with the conversion of waste water closets to water closets, there being 132 such conversions whilst two pail closets were abolished and water closets substituted in their places.

The number of notices served under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, increased to 82 and 34 conversions were carried out by the Council as a result. Instructions for the conversion of a further 35 had been given to a contractor as the year closed.

At the time of writing this report it is known of the Council's new approach to the abolition of these insanitary types of closets, and as a result it is anticipated that within the next two or three years all waste water closets will have gone from Chadderton. It is sincerely hoped that the programme will have no set-backs.

One would also like to see pail closets removed, but until development reaches some of these outlying cottages and farms, there can be little hope of this.

Table X**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1963	Number at end of 1963
Pail Closets	2	28
Waste Water Closets	132	1,287
Trough Closets	—	—
Fresh Water Closets	—	12,563
	134	13,878

DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

Disinfestation is not nearly so much required as it was some years ago, and when it is found necessary to take action in dwellings, it is mainly because of the presence of cockroaches or fleas. Bed bug infestation is now seldom found and during 1963 there was no need to disinfest any house because of such infestation.

Tenants of houses are supplied with tins of a suitable disinfestation powder when complaints of infestation by fleas or cockroaches are substantiated and when it is found necessary the Council's operator sprays the rooms affected. The number of occasions when this occurred was 8 during the year under report.

A part-time rodent operator is employed by the Council and he carries out all treatments for any form of pest control. He investigates complaints of rodent infestation, lays the bait required, calls in the Public Health Inspector if a drainage defect is suspected, and does any survey of areas where it is thought there might be some breeding of rats. He also carries out the sewer treatment. It should be noted that treatments of dwelling houses are carried out without cost to the occupier or owner, but a charge is levied when business and commercial premises need attention. However, the charges levied merely cover the cost of materials used and labour involved.

For the first time since treatment of sewers was undertaken, by the Council, Fluoroacetamide was used as a poison, and because of the results obtained, it has been decided to continue to use this material, though it is one which must be handled with great care.

Details of the treatments, inspections, and infested properties are given in the accompanying table which is as supplied to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Table XI
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
ACTION TAKEN—1963

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	21	11,961	1,658	13,640	32
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	2	253	6	261	2
(b) Survey under the Act ...	1	18	—	19	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	4	956	17	977	6
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	1	141	6	148	2
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	—	43	—	43	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	1	184	6	191	2
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	1	502	15	518	6
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS—1963

Number of manholes in the district—1,273

Number of manholes baited	731
Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	320
Number of manholes showing complete take ...	92

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of house refuse was maintained during 1963 mainly by the use of three rear loading vehicles fitted with compression mechanism and refuse was collected regularly on a weekly basis. Such service was not easily operated. Absenteeism in the early part of the year resulted in deployment of labour normally used in other directions, whilst at another time it became necessary to hire vehicles from a nearby authority to allow of repairs being made to the Council's own vehicles.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the volume of refuse now being collected is far in excess of what it was a few years ago. Chadderton is not alone in this respect, but it is a problem which will have to be faced up to in Chadderton as probably in other townships. It has often been argued that a dustbin of 2½ cubic feet capacity should serve the needs of an average household, and contain all disposable refuse for seven days. The writer has many times argued thus, but increase in waste material is giving less force to the argument than hitherto. The housewife cannot be blamed. The old slogan of 'Burn Your Refuse and Reduce Your Rates' cannot now be applied. Large items of domestic appliances are being delivered in packages which the average householder cannot dispose of except by leaving it for the 'dustbin man.' Tinned meats, canned drinks, packaged cereals, boxed items of clothing and the now accepted cellophane wrappings are adding much to the volume of household refuse. It is this which accounts for the various cartons and the like now seen around many dustbins, the contents of which await collection. It must be realised that, even where Smoke Control Areas are not in operation, the modern domestic fireplace does not allow of burning this type of refuse without some time taken to reduce the packaging to suitable size, and in any event it is not to be encouraged in an area where prevention of atmospheric pollution is receiving prominence.

This, apart from raising questions concerning suitable storage at the house, also raises the problem of the vehicle and the type to be used. An annual report may not be the best medium for putting forward the problem, but it is right that attention should be drawn to the fact that when one of the compression vehicles is undergoing maintenance or repair the collection service, though maintained, does not operate as it should.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the amount of bulky household refuse being collected by the service. The quantity in no way diminishing during 1963, and the question of suitable disposal has not yet been answered in what is considered to be a satisfactory way. Burial on the Council's tip of these articles which have no salvage value is not conducive to efficient consolidation nor is the appearance of the tip enhanced when sufficient covering material is not available. A study of the load analysis table shows that there were 566 loads of such material collected during 1963, giving an average of more than 10 loads per week, and some considerable volume involved.

It must also be noted in the report on cleansing that during the year, an opportunity was given to Councillors to try out refuse storage on domestic premises using paper sacks instead of dustbins. The results cannot yet be reported upon.

Tipping was continued on the Crossley Bridge Tip, and collection of salvage was maintained during the year. Though prices were variable with regard to the sale of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, no difficulty was experienced in selling the metals. Whilst the paper and cardboard were sold to the paper mills regularly throughout the year. It must be stated, however, that there was a reduction in the income from salvage sales due largely to price reductions in metals, but partly also in the fact that less paper was salvaged than during 1962.

The report on street cleansing submitted to the Committee during 1962, bore fruit in the year now under report. The Karrier Yorkshire Sweeper Collector received a major overhaul, and a Johnson Suction Cleaner was ordered.

Details of the fleet of vehicles operated by the Department are listed herewith.

Vehicle	Reg. No. Date of Registration	
Ford Tipping Lorry.	HBU 98	December, 1951
Dennis Side Loader.	VTD 296	May, 1955
Karrier Yorkshire Sweeper Collector.	TNF 599	November, 1956
Dennis Paxit Mark II.	XTF 528	March, 1956
Dennis Paxit Mark II.	XTF 529	March, 1956
Karrier Bantam (General Motor)	UNA 995	May, 1957
Dennis Paxit Continuous Loader.	903 XTE	February, 1962
Johnson Suction Cleaner.	CTD 766B	January, 1964

DUSTBIN REPLACEMENT SCHEME

Thanks must again be expressed to the men who turn out Summer and Winter and in all sorts of weathers to remove the household wastes. Much criticism is often expressed about them, little is said in their favour, but their work is very important and if they failed to carry out their duties, chaotic conditions would soon be apparent.

Since 1959, when this scheme was first introduced, and up to the end of 1963 1,011 dustbins were provided to householders at a cost borne by the general rate fund 709 were supplied during 1963.

The number of dustbins sold during the year was 121.

Table XII
PUBLIC CLEANSING
DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1963

No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip tons cwt. qrs.			Average weight per load tons cwt. qrs.			Average No. of dustbins per load
27	702	12	9	10	—	—	15	3.3	58
28	61,020	729	723	15	—	—	19	3.4	84
29	171,038	771	2,110	15	—	2	14	3.0	222
30	194,414	801	2,192	5	—	2	14	2.9	243
32	5,040	66	60	13	—	—	18	1.5	76
33	174,454	723	2,049	11	—	2	16	2.8	241
Hired Vehicle	8,625	90	87	15	—	—	19	2.0	96
	615,293	3,192	7,234	4	—	2	5	1.3	193

ANALYSIS OF LOADS—1963

Loads

3,192	Refuse Collection.
1,208	Trade Refuse taken to Tip.
170	Canteen refuse.
61	Condemned food to sewage works.
566	Household refuse needing special collection.
385	Covering meaterial to Tip.
296	Ashes from Schools.
789	Salvage Collection.
55	Nightsoil to Sewage Works.
148	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
53	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
146	Road dirt from Orderly's Dumps.
53	Delivery of dustbins.
83	Collection of waste for which special payment made.
102	Public Offices.
7,307	Total

Table XIII
SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1963

	tons	cwts	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Baled Tin	36	6	—	—	199	1	3
Paper	169	6	1	—	1,185	3	9
Rags and Woollens	11	15	—	—	75	18	8
Aulminium	—	9	2	4	36	7	2
Lead	—	2	3	14	6	5	4
Steel	3	13	2	—	14	7	6
Light Iron	17	2	—	—	8	11	—
Cast Iron	7	15	2	—	61	5	6
Brass	—	1	—	14	5	11	—
Copper	—	2	—	18	16	11	1
Batteries	—	—	3	—	—	7	6
	246	14	2	22	1,609	9	9

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The year 1963 proved to be one of progress with regard to the furtherance of a Clean Air Policy, yet at the end of the year one wondered whether or no the Policy had also received a major setback.

On 1st July the Nos. 3 and 4 Areas Smoke Control Orders became operative and thus a further 1,004 domestic dwellings came under smoke control.

The No. 5 Area Smoke Control Order received confirmation on April 14th and meant that on July 1st 1964, another 972 domestic dwellings would become smokeless. This confirmation followed upon an Enquiry held in the Town Hall on February 27th when objections from 2 householders were heard.

The Council submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government the No. 6 Area Order on March 14th, and though 2 objections were lodged but subsequently withdrawn, it was anticipated soon more than half the Urban Area would be in Smoke Control Areas.

Approval of the No. 6 Order did not materialise as speedily as was anticipated, and it was realised as the year closed the campaign for a cleaner atmosphere had met an obstacle of some magnitude.

Technological changes in gas production began to show themselves during the year and quickly there was a re-appraisal of the position concerning the supply of solid smokeless fuels. Local Authorities were informed that the production of gas coke and certain premium fuels would be somewhat curtailed, and certainly their production would not be sufficient to meet the needs of householders in future smoke control areas. In October a circular was received whereby the Council was instructed to submit further estimates to the Ministry on the No. 6 Area bearing in mind that the types of fireplaces formerly approved would be unsuitable for the burning of the hard cokes which would be the solid smokeless fuel mainly produced in the future. This in many ways meant the abolition of the open fire unless it was provided with under-floor draught. Householders were now advised to install openable stoves, either freestanding or inset, or change to gas heating, off peak electricity, or oil.

It is to the credit of the Council that it was resolved to press on with the campaign despite the effects of the Circular 69/63 and the report published by the Ministry entitled Domestic Fuel Supplies and Clean Air Policy. It was realised the expense incurred by the householder and the Council would be greatly increased, but it was felt the ultimate benefits of clean air would outweigh the financial obligations. Because of this the survey of the No. 7 Area continued, but it must now be noted there may be increased opposition by householders to the creation of new orders partly because of the increased cost and partly because the average person feels that the present fuel situation may deteriorate still more

and an acute scarcity of fuel develop. The indications however, are that there will be ample supplies of smokeless fuels, but the methods of home-heating will need a new approach.

The result of an interesting experiment which had lasted for two years was reported upon during the year. The tenants of a bungalow owned by the Council were asked to burn coal for a period of one year and the amount used together with the cost were duly recorded. Then the tenants were asked to burn a premium fuel for one year, the Council undertaking to bear any cost over and above the prices for coal for the previous year. The winter of 1962/63 was one of the severest on record and this was in the period when smokeless fuel was burnt in the firegrate of the bungalow. For the twelve months in which smokeless fuel was burnt a less weight of fuel was used, but there was some increase in cost. It is of interest to note that the coal previously used was the cheapest obtainable, the tenants had often been unable to keep the house warmed satisfactorily, but when smokeless fuel was used they were enthusiastic about the increased warmth, the plentiful supply of hot water, and were prepared to continue to use the fuel despite the increase in cost. The Council had to meet a cost of £5 for the year, but the experiment did prove that the burning of smokeless fuel has much in its favour.

The use of the Deposit Gauge situated in St. George's Square was discontinued in April, 1963, it being felt that the readings were of little value. Daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution continued to be recorded using an instrument housed in the attic of the Public Library. The amount of Sulphur Dioxide pollution is also recorded by the use of the Lead Peroxide instrument which is situated in the grounds of the Girl's Grammar School. Monthly recordings are taken from this apparatus.

There is little to report with regard to atmospheric pollution from industrial sources, though it was necessary to issue a verbal caution about one plant and in another instance attention of the management had to be drawn to the oil smuts seen on washing and buildings, emissions from the chimneys of the oil fire furnaces being the cause.

The Council retained membership of the national, regional and district organisations relating to clean air.

Details of the Smoke Control Orders and Smoke Observations, are given in the tables which follow.

SMOKE OBSERVANCE—1963

Number of half-hourly observations	18
Number of minutes black smoke	Nil
Number of minutes dark smoke	2½
Number of minutes of slight or no smoke	537½
Number of interviews and written notifications	1
Number of prosecutions	Nil

Table XIV
Smoke Control Area Progress

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Total
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	875	1,762
Private Dwellings	1,279	146	481	292	384	1,085	3,667
Local Authority Dwellings...	133	—	3	228	588	—	952
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	13	53
Industrial Premises	—	—	8	2	4	14	28
Others	2	—	8	7	1	31	99
Total Premises	1,419	147	505	536	998	1,143	4,748
Date submitted to Ministry	27.8.59	19.1.60	29.8.61	22.1.62	17.10.62	14.3.63	—
Objections received	800	29	1	4	2	2	838
Objections withdrawn	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Date of Public Enquiry	13.1.60	5.5.60	—	13.6.62	27.2.63	Awat'd	—
Date of Confirmation	31.3.60	9.11.60	10.1.62	16.8.62	4.6.63	Awat'd	—
Date of Operation	1.12.60	1.10.61	1.7.63	1.7.63	1.7.64	Awat'd	—

Table XV

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors) during 1963.

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	136	91	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	18	—	—	—
	164	92	—	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defect- ive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

92 inspections of factories, were made during 1963 and in no instances was there any need for further action. No complaints were received from Her Majesty's Inspector.

It is good to note that new factories are springing up in premises formerly used as Cotton Spinning Mills, and it is amazing to see how adaptable these buildings are for the many types of industry they now house.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Council provide a Public Swimming Bath 30 yards long by 10 yards wide with a capacity of 90,000 gallons mechanical filtration and chlorination being used to keep the water satisfactory.

The Baths Superintendent in his report for the year states :—

The total attendance of scholars in conducted parties was	35,491
---	--------

The number of Old Age Pensioners using the slipper baths at reduced charges was	1,545
---	-------

The number of machine hours booked in the Public Washhouse was	24,146
--	--------

Ten samples of bath water were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these two received unsatisfactory reports. It so happened when these two samples were taken, the chlorinating plant was not operating due to a delay in the supply of chlorine.

The local amateur swimming club uses the swimming bath regularly each week and provides instruction for those wishing to learn how to swim and how to play polo. Two instruction courses were also held during the year under the auspices of the Central Council for Physical Recreation.

SCHOOLS

No change in the number of schools in the District was made during the year so there were.—

16 Primary Schools	3 Secondary Modern Schools
2 Grammar Schools	1 Day Special School

The Lancashire County Council Health Committee also has a Junior Training Centre in Chadderton.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND MARINE STORES

No designated offensive trade was carried on in the Urban District during 1963. The number of registered marine stores remained at 9.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

The number of licences issued for the storage of petroleum in underground tanks totalled	33
The number of licences issued for the storage of petroleum mixtures totalled	11
The number of visits paid in connection with petroleum storage was	3

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1957

There are a number of places in the district where filling materials for soft furnishings are manufactured, but there are none using or manufacturing rag flock.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Eleven visits were made under the provisions of this Act, but no formal action was found to be necessary.

The most important complaint related to that of a high pitched whine emanating from a fan which was running continuously day and night. Approach to the management of the factory concerned resulted in an abatement of the noise and there have been no further complaints.

Complaint was also received of noise from a factory where rivetting is carried on, and there is some reverberation. The work could not be stopped, but it was found that employees of the firm were not adopting precautions to minimise the noise. The management was informed, and instructions given to the employees that the rivetting be done with factory doors closed in a proper manner.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

The Council is the Authority for the enforcement of the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, and during the year 65 visits were made under this legislation. It was not found necessary to take any action during the year.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of 1963 received Royal Assent on the 31st July, 1963. This will ultimately mean that all offices and shops where persons are employed will need to be registered with the appropriate authority (i.e. either the Local Authority or H.M. Factory Inspectorate) and regulations governing the washing facilities, sanitary accommodation, overcrowding and similar features will be put into operation sometime in 1964. This legislation has been long awaited and should be to the benefit of many who hitherto could possibly be working under conditions which were far from satisfactory, but which could not be improved by enforcement of any particular legislation.

Table XVI

TYPES OF SHOPS

Bakers	24
Boots and Shoes	16
Butchers	36
Chemists	6
Chips and Fish	20
Clubs	14
Dairies	—
Drapers	31
Dry Cleaners	5
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32
Grocers	123
Hardware	20
Hairdressers	35
Launderette	2
Newsagents	19
Opticians	1
Off Licences	12
Pet Shops	1
Plumbers	11
Public Houses	35
Radios, etc.	8
Second Hand Goods	1
Sub-Post Offices.....	6
Sweets and Tobacco	17
Tailors	2
Taxis	1
Temperance Bars	2
Wallpaper	2
Watch Repairer	1
Wines and Spirits	1

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

FOOD PREMISES

Regular inspection of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold was maintained during the year and details of the types of premises together with the number of visits paid are given in the following tables.

Table XVII

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Inspections
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	123	78
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32	17
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	36	19
Bakers and Confectioners	24	30
Fried Fish Shops	20	13
Shops (selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.).....	29	53
Licensed Premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	85	109

Table XVIIa

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of Inspections
Ice-Cream Premises	98	26
Sausage Manufacturers	16	19
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	13	98
Fish Frying Premises	20	13
Pickling and Preserve Works ...	2	6
Meat Pie Makers	25	30

MEAT INSPECTION

Two private slaughterhouses were used regularly throughout the year, and 279 visits were paid by Inspectors for purposes of meat inspection.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, came into operation on the 1st October, 1963, and this placed upon Local Authorities the obligation of inspecting all carcases of animals slaughtered within their district. The regulations also stipulated that carcases had to be inspected within six hours of slaughter except under certain conditions. As a result, the inspectors were called upon to work hours outside their normal working periods. All carcases slaughtered were and continue to be examined.

The Local Authority was empowered to make charges for the inspection of carcases and levies of 2/6d. for the inspection of the carcase of a bovine animal, 9d. for the inspection of the carcase of a calf or a pig, and 6d. for the inspection of a carcase of a sheep or lamb were imposed.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district

Table XVIII
MEAT INSPECTION—1963

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	543	128	3	2,286	69	—
Number Inspected	543	128	3	2,286	69	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	53	26	—	43	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.76%	20.31%	0.0%	1.88%	1.45%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.18%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—802lbs.

A perusal of Table XVIII is interesting as from there it can be noted that only one carcase was found affected with Tuberculosis. This is some proof that the Government scheme for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis has met with considerable success. Mention has been made of this in previous reports, but it is of great interest when one can remember that twenty-five years ago, it was common to find more than 40 per cent bovine animals affected.

MILK SUPPLY

All milk sold in Chadderton is designated and delivered to the householder in bottles. Administration concerning the supply is not now the function of the Council's Health Department, so that no samples are taken nor has the department any information as to the licensing of retailers.

ICE CREAM

Whilst a number of mobile vans from which ice-cream is sold loose operate within the district from manufacturing establishments in adjacent areas, the ice-cream sold from registered premises in Chadderton is pre-packed and there are no manufacturers in the district. 18 samples from registered premises were submitted for bacteriological examination, and of these 13 were placed in Grade 1, 4 placed in Grade 2 and 1 placed in Grade 3.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

As in previous years, this is given in tabulated form and calls for no special comment.

FOOD ADULTERATION

Chadderton is not a Food and Drugs Authority and the information given in Table XX has been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health to whom thanks are now paid.

Table XIX
UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1963

	lbs.	ozs.
Cheese (Packet)	10	11
Chicken (Tinned)	3	10
Fish (Tinned)	58	5
Fruit and Fruit Juice (Tinned)	1,392	5
Marzipan	61	8
Meat (Tinned)	516	2
Meat	141	—
Milk and Cream (Tinned)	219	8
Preserves (Bottled)	85	10
Preserves (Tinned)	17	9
Puddings (Tinned)	145	—
Sausages (Tinned)	1	14
Soups and Vegetables (Tinned)	1,110	15
Miscellaneous	12	15
	<hr/> 3,777 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

Table XX
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955
SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1963

	No. of Samples taken
Aspirin, Soluble Tablets	1
Bacon	1
Blackcurrant Health Drink with Vitamin C	1
Boracic Acid Powder B.P.....	1
Bread	1
Butter	2
Cereal, Baby	1
Cocoa	2
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2
Custard Powder	1
Dripping	1
Epsom Salts	1
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets.....	1
Fish Fingers, Frozen	1
Flour, Confectionery	1
Flour, Plain	1
Flour, Self Raising	1
Fruit, Dried	2
Ginger Wine Essence	1
Glycerine B.P.	1
Headache Powder	1
Hydrogen Peroxide Solution B.P.	1
Ice-Cream	2
Ice-Lollies	1
Jam	3
Jelly, Table	1
Margarine	2
Meat Paste	1
Milk	91
Milk, Skimmed	1
Mincemeat	1
Sauce	3
Sausages, Beef	2
Semolina	1
Shrimps, Peeled	1
Sugar	1
Vinegar, Malt	1

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All the samples shown in Table XX were reported to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

SAMPLING—1963

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 0.5% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
Formal Milk	Freezing point indicated presence of 1.8% extraneous water.	
Formal Milk	Fat 2.95% therefore deficient 1.6% fat. Freezing point indicated presence of 1.1% extraneous water. Contained 0.3% international units penicillin per ml.	Vendor cautioned. Milk production officer informed re. penicillin. Further samples obtained.
Formal Milk	Fat 2.90% therefore deficient 3.3% fat.	Farmer notified.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated 0.8% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
Informal Milk	Freezing point indicated 0.5% extraneous water.	Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.
Informal Milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	Dairy and Milk Marketing Board informed.
Informal Milk	Contained 0.02 international units penicillin per ml.	
Beef Sausage	Contained 185 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor cautioned.

SECTION F

HOUSING

The inspection of unfit houses and the making of Clearance Orders by the Council proceeded in accordance to the plan decided upon during 1963, but the demolition of houses was delayed because of the building programme.

Confirmation of Orders for the under-mentioned Clearance Areas were received :—

Cowhill No. 1 Clearance Area	6 houses
Wallis Street No. 1 Clearance Area.....	9 houses
Busk Street No. 1 Clearance Area	26 houses
Drury Lane No. 5 Clearance Area	15 houses
Crompton Street No. 1 Clearance Area	8 houses
Wellington Street No. 1 Clearance Area ...	16 houses
Manchester Road No. 1 Clearance Area	11 houses

and at the end of the year confirmation was awaited for orders relating to the following :—

Peel Street No. 1 Clearance Area	18 houses
Drury Lane No. 6 Clearance Area.....	17 houses

Closing Orders affecting two houses were made, Demolition Orders for three houses were made, undertakings relating to the closure or demolition of four houses were accepted, and the Council bought a further four houses with a view to having them demolished.

During the financial year April 1st, 1962 to March 31st, 1963, payments amounting to £1,917 had to be paid by the Council in pursuance of its Clearance Programme, the payments made being related to compensation to owner/occupiers who had bought their houses sometime between 1939 and 1955, and also to well-maintained payments to owners who had made some attempt to keep their property in a fair state of repair.

The Housing Manager reports that no cases of overcrowding were re-housed during the year, that there were 61 sub-tenant families on Council's waiting list, and that 57 overcrowded families other than sub-tenants could be eliminated by exchange of tenancies, but that these families were not a direct housing need.

In view of this, it can, therefore be reported that, whilst there is a need for more new houses, the housing programme for the future is very much more bound up with the clearance of unfit houses than for meeting the needs of persons living in overcrowded conditions. To this effect, therefore, it would be desirable to build at the rate of between 120 to 150 dwellings per annum for the next few years.

Some progress was made towards the end of the year with regard to development of areas of derelict land and to this end a large area in Cowhill was earmarked for re-development after clearance of some of the existing properties.

The tables which now follow relate to the statistics relative to Housing during 1963.

Table XXI

(a) STATISTICS

1 Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	50	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	15	—

2. Total no. of Council-owned dwellings existing at end of year 1745

3. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

- (i) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 2885
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 4615
- (c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 116
- (ii) Total no. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which
 - (a) Demolition Orders have been made (at any time) 165
 - (b) Demolition or Closing Orders have not yet been made Approx. 300

4. Houses Demolished :—

In Clearance Areas :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	47	165	60
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—

(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :—			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	19	38	14
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	8	4
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	—	—	—
(vii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

5. Unfit Houses Closed.

(i) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(ii) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

6. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(i) After informal action by Local Authority	112	—
(ii) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	29	34
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(iii) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

7. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act, 1957 :—

Position at end of year :—	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
(i) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(ii) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—

8. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

9. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement Grants, etc. :—

Action during year :—

	No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected in Schemes of—	Local Authority
	Private bodies or individuals	
(i) Submitted by Private Individuals to Local Authority	26	—
(ii) Approved by Local Authority	25	—
(iii) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	—	—
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry.....	—	—
(v) Work completed	18	—
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	—	—

(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts—The number of grants paid during the year was 18, the total money paid being £352.

10. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR—1963

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(i) Applications submitted to Local Authority...	147
(ii) Applications approved by Local Authority...	143
(iii) Work completed	104
(iv) Remarks—The number of grants paid during the year was 104, total money paid being £11,753.	

Table XXII

**CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS
FROM 1953 UP TO 31st DECEMBER, 1963**

Title of Area	Representation Date	Re-housing					Area com- pleted
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	
1953							
Busk Area No. 9	12 Oct.	5	17	5	17	5	Yes
Cowhill Area No. 9	"	10	14	10	14	10	Yes
Cragg Clough Area	"	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Denton Lane No. 2	"	6	11	6	11	6	Yes
Denton Lane No. 3	"	5	15	5	15	5	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 1	"	7	10	7	10	7	Yes
Top o'th' Green No. 4	"	9	25	9	25	9	Yes
Totals		47	108	47	108	47	
1956							
Clowes Street No. 1	10 July	8	12	8	12	8	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 1	"	9	30	9	30	9	Yes
Long Lane No. 1	"	6	14	6	14	6	Yes
Steetbridge No. 1	"	6	13	6	13	6	Yes
Chadderton Fold No. 1	"	4	11	4	11	4	Yes
Totals		33	80	33	80	33	
1957							
Washbrook No. 1	5 Feb.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Drummer Hill	"	33	63	53	63	33	Yes
Drury Lane No. 2	6 May	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Block Lane No. 2	"	9	22	9	22	9	Yes
Under Lane No. 3	22 July	5	13	5	13	5	Yes
Bentley Street No. 1	18 Nov.	8	12	8	11	8	Yes
Totals		64	136	64	135	64	
1958							
Bentley Street No. 2	21 Apr.	6	16	6	16	6	Yes
Streetbridge No. 2	20 Oct.	5	14	5	7	5	Yes
Totals		11	30	11	23	11	
1959							
Middleton Junction No. 1	3 Mar.	8	14	8	8	8	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 1	26 Feb.	9	8	9	8	9	Yes
Bower Lane End No. 1	16 Mar.	4	11	4	9	4	Yes
Throstle Walk No. 1	20 July	10	19	10	18	10	Yes
Drury Lane No. 3	21 Sept.	5	12	5	12	5	Yes
Drury Lane No. 4	"	5	11	5	9	5	Yes
Alder Root No. 1	16 Nov.	6	21	6	21	6	Yes
Totals		47	96	47	85	47	

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing			Area completed
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
1960							
Under Lane No. 4	21 Mar.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Simpson Square No. 1	"	4	14	4	11	4	Yes
Cobden Street No. 1	11 Apr.	5	11	5	11	5	Yes
Lansdowne Road No. 1	21 Nov.	12	29	12	26	12	Yes
Block Lane No. 3	19 Dec.	8	27	8	23	8	Yes
Under Lane No. 5	"	4	9	4	9	4	Yes
Totals		38	106	38	96	38	
1961							
Chadderton Fold No. 2	20 Feb.	3	—	3	—	3	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 2	20 Mar.	3	11	3	11	3	Yes
Under Lane No. 6	"	17	46	17	45	17	Yes
Carrington Street No. 1	17 Apr.	4	5	4	5	4	Yes
Ralph Green No. 1	"	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 2	17 July	3	4	3	4	3	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 2	18 Dec.	15	45	15	42	15	Yes
Totals		49	121	49	117	49	
1962							
Hercules Green No. 1	19 Feb.	12	31	9	23	—	No
Cowhill No. 10	18 June	6	22	6	22	—	No
Wallis Street No. 1	"	9	19	9	19	—	No
Busk Street No. 1	19 Nov.	26	66	26	65	26	Yes
Peel Street	17 Dec.	18	45	—	—	—	No
Totals		71	183	50	129	26	
1963							
Drury Lane No. 5	21 Jan.	15	29	—	—	—	No
Crompton Street No. 1	18 Feb.	8	19	—	—	—	No
Wellington Street No. 1	18 Mar.	16	46	—	—	—	No
Walsh Street No. 1	22 Apr.	9	17	—	—	—	No
Cowhill No. 11	"	7	19	—	—	—	No
Manchester Road No. 1	"	11	35	—	—	—	No
Drury Lane No. 6	22 July	13	22	—	—	—	No
Wallis Street No. 2	9 Sept.	4	10	—	—	—	No
Totals		83	197	—	—	—	
Clearance progress of Individual Unfit Houses represented from 1953 up to 31st December, 1963							
		224	547	207	497	173	

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